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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF REGISTRATION
IN MEDICINE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1936

DIVISION OF REGISTRATION

Mass: DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION



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BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN MEDICINE

State House, November 30, 1936.

To JAMES J. SHUGRUE, *Director of Registration*:

SIR: The Board of Registration in Medicine respectfully submits the following as its annual report for the year ending November 30, 1936:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

Expenditures

Salaries of members of Board	\$4,300.00
Salaries of members of Chiropody Department	597.58
General expenses of Board and Department	1,645.94
Traveling expenses of Board and Department	696.76
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	\$ 7,240.28

RECEIPTS

REGISTRATION IN MEDICINE

498 examination fees @ \$25	\$12,474.00
342 interne fees @ \$5	1,710.00
439 student fees @ \$1	439.00
263 re-examination fees @ \$3	789.00
Fees for certified statements	97.00
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	\$15,509.00

REGISTRATION OF CHIROPODY

39 examination fees @ \$15	\$ 585.00
495 1936 renewal fees @ \$2	990.00
2 re-examination fees @ \$2	4.00
Fees for certified statements	1.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,580.00
Total	<hr/>
	\$17,089.00

Since the establishment of the Board in 1894, the fees received from applicants for registration, renewals and certified statements, and interest on deposits, and paid into the Treasury of the Commonwealth, amount to \$358,098.15. The expenditures of the Board amount to \$281,688.00. In dollars and cents, therefore, the Commonwealth has received \$76,410.15 in excess of the total amount expended.

The number of persons applying for registration during this year is 749. The total number of persons registered during this year is 357. Of these, 84 have been registered by virtue of their National Board certification; 299 applicants were examined for the first time; 108 re-examination applicants filed new applications, and 8 applicants who were accepted did not appear for examination. Of those who had failed in previous examinations, 362 were re-examined. Registrations have been granted to 342 internes and to 263 students.

TABLE I

Applicants	Examined	Registered	Rejected	Per-centage rejected
December 20, 1935	1	1	0	0
February 12, 1936	1	1	0	0
March	177	60	117	66
July	263	105	158	60
November	221	106	115	52
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	663	273	390	58

Applications for registration in medicine must be made upon blanks furnished by the Board, and must be accompanied by two photographs of the applicant, said photographs must be size 3¼ by 4¼ inches. One of the photographs must be certified by the dean or registrar of the medical school from which the applicant is graduated, or by a person authorized to administer oaths, and who is known to this Board. All applications, together with the required fee of \$25 and the required vouchers, must be filed not less than fourteen days before the date of examination.

On receipt of an application properly executed, a card of admission is issued to the applicant, showing his application number and the date and place of the examination. One of the photographs submitted with the application is also returned with the card, and the number of the application is designated on the

photograph, and both card and photograph must be presented by the applicant at the time of the examination. No one is admitted except by card bearing date and place of examination. Cards are issued to rejected applicants entitled to a re-examination upon payment of a fee of \$3, when applied for not later than Tuesday of the week next preceding the date of an examination. Three regular examinations yearly are provided, beginning respectively, on the second Tuesday in March, July, and November.

The examinations are conducted in the English language only, as required by the law, and are intended to cover substantially the instruction given in the high-grade medical schools in this country. The subjects on which the examinations are principally conducted are anatomy, histology, pathology, bacteriology, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, diagnosis, therapeutics, pediatrics, toxicology, psychiatry, biology, chemistry, physics, physiology, and hygiene.

The following table shows the number of diplomates of the National Board of Medical Examiners who have been granted registration in Massachusetts since 1923, when the National Board examination was first accepted in place of the examination of the Massachusetts Board:

TABLE II

Number Registered	Year	Number Registered	Year	Number Registered	Year
1	1923	26	1928	79	1933
6	1924	34	1929	76	1934
10	1925	44	1930	71	1935
21	1926	40	1931	84	1936
23	1927	55	1932		

The following table shows the number of diplomates of the National Board of Medical Examiners, and the schools from which they were graduated, who were granted registration during 1936:

TABLE III

School of Graduation	Number Registered
Boston University School of Medicine	5
College of Medical Evangelists	1
Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons	3
Cornell University Medical School	5
Georgetown University	1
George Washington University	1
Harvard Medical School	33
Johns Hopkins University	3
University of Colorado	1
University of Michigan	1
University of Oklahoma	1
University of Pennsylvania	2
University of Toronto	1
University of Vermont	1
Temple University	1
Tufts College Medical School	15
Western Reserve	1
Yale University	8
	84

The certificate of the National Board of Medical Examiners is granted recognition by the licensing boards of forty-three states, two more than last year, and three territories. Some of these states, however, have additional requirements, but recognition is still spreading.

Tabulations showing the number of first examinations and re-examinations and average rating of applicants from medical schools (not foreign) represented by not less than three applicants follow:

TABLE IV

School	First Examination		Re-examination	
	Number of applicants	Average rating	Number of applicants	Average rating
Boston University School of Medicine	14	74.8	6	68.2
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston	10	70.9	25	68.1
Harvard Medical School	33	80.2	2	75.2
Massachusetts College of Osteopathy	8	64.8	27	52.9
Middlesex College of Medicine and Surgery	58	70.7	143	64.9
Tufts College Medical School	40	75.7	18	69.1
Chicago Medical School	6	64.2	0	0
Columbia Univ. College of Physicians and Surgeons	4	83.3	0	0
George Washington University	1	75	2	71.5
Georgetown University	5	72.8	1	75
Jefferson Medical College	3	78.5	0	0
Johns Hopkins University	4	84.4	0	0
Kansas City Univ. of Physicians and Surgeons	6	44	48	57.5
Kirkville College of Osteopathy	8	57.4	16	59.5
Mid-West Medical College	4	49.2	28	58.1
Philadelphia College of Osteopathy	10	70.1	16	67.7
Rush Medical School	4	79.5	0	0
St. Louis University	0	0	3	72.2
Temple University	2	67.9	1	75.4
University of Maryland	2	79.4	3	72.5
University of Michigan	0	0	6	77
University of Nebraska	3	76.8	0	0
University of Pennsylvania	4	79.4	0	0
University of Virginia	5	76	0	0

FOREIGN MEDICAL SCHOOLS

The increase in the number of graduates of foreign medical schools taking the examination before the Board continues. In 1933, six candidates took the examination; in 1934 there were fourteen; in 1935 there were thirty-two; this year there were fifty. It is probable that the number will increase each year for several years to come, although the total number of American students in foreign medical schools has decreased considerably. Most of the other states have adopted regulations which will make it more difficult for these graduates to fulfill the requirements for admission to examination. These regulations are directed toward making the education received in foreign medical schools more easily comparable with and more exactly equivalent to, medical education given in the approved schools in the United States.

Tabulations showing the number of examinations and average ratings of applicants from foreign medical schools follow:

TABLE V

School	First Examination		Re-examination	
	Number of applicants	Average rating	Number of applicants	Average rating
Laval University	0	0	1	66.2
McGill University	7	77.1	0	0
Queen's University Faculty of Medicine	1	76.9	0	0
University of Athens	0	0	1	30.2
University of Basel	1	75	0	0
University of Berlin	6	72.8	2	64.3
University of Bern	0	0	1	65.3
University of Edinburgh	1	76.6	0	0
University of Friberg	1	75	0	0
University of Kiel	1	75	0	0
University of Leipzig	0	0	1	75
University of Liege	0	0	1	53.8
University of London	2	75.7	2	71.9
University of Montreal	1	54.3	1	72.6
University of Munich	1	78	0	0
University of Naples	1	25.6	0	0
University of Paris	2	73	1	75
University of Prague	1	75.6	0	0
University of Rome	2	64.2	6	62.5
University of Toronto	3	75.1	0	0
University of Vienna	2	75	0	0

TABLE VI

The following tabulation is based upon the results of the examination of all applicants during the year covered by this report, divided into two groups,—those taking the examination for the first time, and those who failed in previous examination or examinations.

Medical Schools	Number Examined: First Time			Number Examined: After First Time			Totals			
	Passed	Rejected	Year of Grad.	Passed	Rejected	Year of Grad.	Passed	Rejected	Percent Rejected	Examined
Boston University School of Medicine	11	1 2	1932 1936	2	2 1 1	1932 1934 1936	13	7	35	20
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston	4	1 5	1935 1936	6	4 4 10 1	1933 1934 1935 1936	10	25	71	35
Harvard Medical School	33			2	2	1934	33	2	5	35
Massachusetts College of Osteopathy	1	7	1936	1	1 1 8 15 1	1926 1933 1934 1935 1936	2	33	94	35
Middlesex College of Medicine and Surgery	30	1 2 4 21	1933 1934 1935 1936	28	1 4 6 7 8 22 12 48 7	1925 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936	58	143	71	201
Tufts College Medical School	31	1 1 6 1	1930 1934 1935 1936	9	1 1 7	1927 1933 1935	40	18	31	58
Baylor University	1						1	0	0	1
Chicago College of Osteopathy	1						1	0	0	1
Chicago Medical School	1	1 1 2 1	1933 1934 1935 1936				1	5	83	6
Columbia Univ. College of Physicians and Surgeons	4						4	0	0	4
Cornell Univ. Medical College	1			1		1934	1	1	50	2
Duke University	1						1	0	0	1
Georgetown University	2	1 1 1	1930 1934 1936	1			3	3	50	6
George Washington University	1			1	1	1935	2	1	33	3
Hahnemann Medical College	2	1	1934				2	1	33	3
Indiana University	1						1	0	0	1
Jefferson Medical College	3						3	0	0	3
Johns Hopkins University	4						4	0	0	4
Kansas City College of Medicine and Surgery		1	1916				0	1	100	1
Kansas City University of Physicians and Surgeons		1 1 4	1928 1935 1936	4	9 1 14 16 4	1929 1931 1932 1933 1935	4	50	92	54
Kirkville College of Osteopathy		1 7	1935 1936		1 3 4 6 2 1	1929 1932 1934 1935 1936 1932	0	24	100	24
Laval University							0	1	100	1
Long Island College of Medicine	1						1	0	0	1
McGill University	6	1	1936				6	1	14	7
Mid-West Medical College		3 1	1934 1935	3	2 14 9	1933 1934 1935	3	29	90	32

Medical Schools	Number Examined: First Time			Number Examined: After First Time			Totals			
	Passed	Rejected	Year of Grad.	Passed	Rejected	Year of Grad.	Passed	Rejected	Percent Rejected	Examined
Missouri College of Medicine and Science				1		1927	0	1	100	1
New York Medical College and Flower Hospital	1						1	0	0	1
New York University	1						1	0	0	1
Northwestern University	1						1	0	0	1
Philadelphia College of Osteo- pathy	4	2	1935	5	2	1934	9	17	65	26
		4	1936		6	1935				
					3	1936				
Queen's University Faculty of Medicine	1						1	0	0	1
Rush Medical College	4						4	0	0	4
St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons				1			1	0	0	1
St. Louis University				2	1	1934	2	1	33	3
Temple University		1	1933	1			1	2	66	3
		1	1934							
University of Athens*				1		1935	0	1	100	1
University of Basel	1						1	0	0	1
University of Berlin	4	1	1931	2		1934	4	4	50	8
		1	1934							
University of Bern**				1		1934	0	1	100	1
University of Edinburgh	1						1	0	0	1
University of Friberg	1						1	0	0	1
University of Kiel	1						1	0	0	1
University of Leipzig				1			1	0	0	1
University of Liege				1	1	1927	0	1	100	1
University of London	1	1	1935	1	1	1935	2	2	50	4
University of Maryland	2			1	2	1934	3	2	40	5
University of Michigan	6						6	0	0	6
University of Montreal		1	1935	1		1935	0	2	100	2
University of Munich	1						1	0	0	1
University of Naples		1	1934				0	1	100	1
University of Nebraska	3						3	0	0	3
University of Paris	1	1	1935	1			2	1	33	3
University of Pennsylvania	4						4	0	0	4
University of Pittsburgh		1	1928	1			1	1	50	2
University of Prague	1						1	0	0	1
University of Rochester		1	1936	1			1	1	50	2
University of Rome		1	1934	2	2	1925	2	6	75	8
		1	1935		2	1934				
University of Toronto	3						3	0	0	3
University of Vermont	2			1			3	0	0	3
University of Vienna	2						2	0	0	2
University of Virginia	4	1	1930				4	1	20	5
University of Western Ontario	1						1	0	0	1
University of Wisconsin	1						1	0	0	1
Vanderbilt University	1						1	0	0	1
Washington University	1						1	0	0	1
Wayne University	1						1	0	0	1
Western Reserve University	2						2	0	0	2
Woman's Medical College	2						2	0	0	2
Yale University	2						2	0	0	2

* Two previous examinations as a graduate of the Kansas City University of Physicians and Surgeons, 1927.

** Two previous examinations as a graduate of the Kansas City University of Physicians and Surgeons, 1928.

TABLE VII

The following tabulation shows the results of re-examinations this year, and the institutions from which the candidates were graduated:

School	Number of rejected Applicants	Year of grad- uation	Number of times examined	Result of examination
Boston University School of Medicine	1	1932	3	Not registered
	1	1934	3	Not registered
	1	1934	3	Reg. 3rd exam.
	1	1935	2	Reg. 2nd exam.
	1	1936	2	Not registered
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston	1	1930	10	Reg. 10th exam.
	1	1933	9	Not registered
	1	1933	9	Reg. 9th exam.
	1	1934	4	Not registered
	1	1934	3	Not registered
	1	1934	2	Not registered
	3	1935	5	Not registered
	3	1935	2	Reg. 2nd exam.
	1	1935	2	Not registered
	1	1936	2	Reg. 2nd exam.
	1	1936	2	Not registered
	1	1934	3	Reg. 3rd exam.
	1	1926	3	Not registered
	1	1933	9	Not registered
	1	1934	8	Not registered
Harvard Medical School Massachusetts College of Osteopathy	2	1934	6	Not registered
	1	1934	5	Not registered
	1	1935	6	Not registered
	1	1935	5	Reg. 5th exam.
	1	1935	5	Not registered
	2	1935	4	Not registered
	1	1935	3	Not registered
	2	1935	2	Not registered
	1	1936	2	Not registered
	1	1925	15	Not registered
	1	1928	15	Reg. 15th exam.
	1	1929	15	Not registered
	1	1929	13	Reg. 13th exam.
	1	1930	18	Reg. 18th exam.
	1	1930	16	Not registered
Middlesex College of Medicine and Surgery	1	1930	14	Not registered
	1	1931	16	Not registered
	1	1931	8	Not registered
	1	1931	7	Not registered
	1	1931	6	Not registered
	1	1932	10	Reg. 10th exam.
	1	1932	9	Not registered
	1	1932	7	Not registered
	2	1932	4	Not registered
	1	1932	3	Reg. 3rd exam.
	1	1932	3	Not registered
	1	1933	11	Not registered
	1	1933	10	Reg. 10th exam.
	1	1933	9	Not registered
	2	1933	8	Not registered
	1	1933	7	Not registered
	1	1933	5	Reg. 5th exam.
	1	1933	4	Not registered
	1	1933	3	Not registered
	2	1933	2	Not registered
	1	1934	7	Reg. 7th exam.
	1	1934	7	Not registered
	1	1934	6	Reg. 6th exam.
	1	1934	6	Not registered
	1	1934	5	Reg. 5th exam.
	1	1934	5	Not registered
	1	1934	4	Reg. 4th exam.
	1	1934	2	Reg. 2nd exam.
	1	1934	2	Not registered
	1	1935	5	Reg. 5th exam.
	2	1935	5	Not registered
	5	1935	4	Reg. 4th exam.
	6	1935	4	Not registered
	4	1935	3	Reg. 3rd exam.
	2	1935	3	Not registered
	3	1935	2	Reg. 2nd exam.
	5	1935	2	Not registered
	3	1936	2	Reg. 2nd exam.
	7	1936	2	Not registered
Tufts College Medical School	1	1927	2	Not registered
	1	1930	2	Reg. 2nd exam.
	1	1933	2	Not registered
	2	1934	2	Reg. 2nd exam.
	1	1935	4	Reg. 4th exam.
	1	1935	3	Reg. 3rd exam.
	1	1935	3	Not registered
	3	1935	2	Reg. 2nd exam.
	2	1935	2	Not registered
	1	1936	2	Reg. 2nd exam.

Cornell University Medical College	1	1934	2	Not registered
Georgetown University	1	1934	2	Reg. 2nd exam.
George Washington University	1	1935	3	Reg. 3rd exam.
Kansas City University of Physicians and Surgeons	3	1929	13	Not registered
	1	1929	11	Not registered
	1	1931	10	Not registered
	2	1932	10	Not registered
	1	1932	9	Not registered
	3	1932	8	Not registered
	1	1933	11	Not registered
	1	1933	10	Reg. 10th exam.
	2	1933	9	Not registered
	1	1933	6	Reg. 6th exam.
	1	1933	6	Not registered
	1	1933	5	Reg. 5th exam.
	1	1933	5	Not registered
	1	1933	3	Reg. 3rd exam.
	1	1933	3	Not registered
	1	1935	3	Not registered
	1	1935	2	Not registered
Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery	1	1929	8	Not registered
	1	1932	14	Not registered
	1	1934	5	Not registered
	1	1934	4	Not registered
	1	1934	3	Not registered
	1	1935	5	Not registered
	2	1935	3	Not registered
	1	1935	2	Not registered
	2	1936	2	Not registered
Laval University	1	1932	6	Not registered
Mid-West Medical College	1	1931	5	Not registered
	1	1934	7	Not registered
	1	1934	6	Not registered
	2	1934	5	Reg. 5th exam.
	1	1934	4	Not registered
	1	1934	3	Not registered
	1	1934	2	Not registered
	1	1935	5	Not registered
	1	1935	4	Reg. 4th exam.
	2	1935	3	Not registered
	1	1935	2	Not registered
	1	1936	3	Not registered
Missouri College of Medicine and Science	1	1927	10	Not registered
Philadelphia College of Osteopathy	1	1934	6	Not registered
	1	1934	5	Not registered
	1	1934	2	Reg. 2nd exam.
	2	1935	4	Not registered
	1	1935	3	Reg. 3rd exam.
	1	1935	3	Not registered
	2	1935	2	Reg. 2nd exam.
	1	1935	2	Not registered
	1	1936	2	Reg. 2nd exam.
	2	1936	2	Not registered
	1	1936	1	Not registered
St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons	1	1923	22	Reg. 22nd exam.
St. Louis University	1	1934	5	Reg. 5th exam.
	1	1935	3	Reg. 3rd exam.
Temple University	1	1933	2	Reg. 2nd exam.
*University of Athens	1	1935	1	Not registered
University of Berlin	1	1934	3	Not registered
**University of Bern	1	1934	1	Not registered
University of Liege	1	1927	4	Not registered
University of Leipzig	1	1926	3	Not registered
University of London	1	1935	3	Reg. 3rd exam.
University of Maryland	1	1934	4	Reg. 4th exam.
University of Montreal	1	1935	3	Not registered
University of Paris	1	1935	2	Reg. 2nd exam.
University of Pittsburgh	1	1928	2	Reg. 2nd exam.
University of Rochester	1	1936	2	Reg. 2nd exam.
University of Rome	1	1925	6	Not registered.
	1	1934	4	Reg. 4th exam.
	1	1935	2	Reg. 2nd exam.
University of Vermont	1	1933	3	Reg. 3rd exam.

* Examined twice previously as a graduate of the Kansas City University of Physicians and Surgeons, 1927.

** Examined twice previously as a graduate of the Kansas City University of Physicians and Surgeons, 1928.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

The survey of medical schools in the United States and Canada undertaken by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association, The Association of American Medical Colleges and the Federation of State Boards, has been completed since the report of 1935 but no resume of the specific findings has been made public. However, it is clear that such a survey should be made more frequently than in the past, the previous survey having been made about 1910. An interval of ten years would be much better and probably every five years would not prove to be too often.

There is to be noted a shift in emphasis in medical education. Although formal minimum standards are still regarded as necessary, it is the intangible elements in student and teacher in education and practice that are receiving greater attention.

MEDICINE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Last year the Board made two recommendations for legislation introducing two bills embodying its suggestions. These bills provided (1) That candidates for examination should have received two years of pre-medical education of collegiate grade including certain specified subjects and should be graduates of medical schools approved by the Board, and (2) That the physicians registered by the Board should be required to re-register annually and that such up-to-date list of registrants should be published each year.

After active opposition and much discussion, the first bill was amended in several respects, was passed, and was approved by His Excellency on April 30. The new law creates an Approving Authority for colleges insofar as they give pre-medical education and for medical schools, consisting of the Commissioner of Education, the Commissioner of Public Health, and the Secretary of the Board of Registration in Medicine. The possible rejection of candidates as from a non-approved medical school does not become effective until January 1, 1939, and thereafter does not apply to candidates who have matriculated in a medical school before that date.

In order that medical schools might have the opportunity to prepare to meet new standards, the Approving Authority is required to publish its minimum requirements for approval. Aggrieved candidates and aggrieved schools may seek redress through court review of the findings of the Authority. Also osteopathic schools recognized by the American Osteopathic Association are to have the same standing before the Board and the Approving Authority as medical schools recognized by the American Medical Association.

The passage of this law places Massachusetts where it should be among the States having adequate legislation governing the admission of candidates to examination for registration as qualified physicians. The full benefit of the law will not be felt for a number of years.

The statute, Chapter 112, Section 2 as amended is herewith noted and following the statute are given the requirements for approval for colleges, universities and medical schools, duly published within the time set by the statute.

Section 1. Section two of chapter one hundred and twelve of the General Laws is hereby amended by striking out the second sentence, as appearing in section one of chapter one hundred and seventy-one of the acts of nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and inserting in place thereof the following:—Each applicant who shall furnish the Board with satisfactory proof that he is twenty-one or over and of good moral character, that he possesses the educational qualifications required for graduation from a public high school, that he has completed two years of pre-medical collegiate work, including physics, chemistry and biology, in a college or university approved by a body consisting of the secretary of the board, the commissioner of education and the commissioner of public health, in this section referred to as the approving authority, that he has attended courses of instruction for four years of not less than thirty-two school weeks in each year, or courses which in the opinion of the board are equivalent thereto, in one or more legally chartered medical schools, and that he has received the degree of doctor of medicine, or its

equivalent, from a legally chartered medical school having the power to confer degrees in medicine and approved by the approving authority, shall, upon payment of twenty-five dollars, be examined, and if found qualified by the board, be registered as a qualified physician and entitled to a certificate in testimony thereof, signed by the chairman and secretary. An applicant aggrieved by the refusal of the approving authority to approve a medical school under this section shall be entitled to have the reasonableness of such refusal reviewed by a justice of the superior court, whose decision shall be final.

Sect. 2. Said section two of said chapter one hundred and twelve, as amended, is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof the following three new paragraphs:—

The approving authority shall upon the request of any college, university or medical school in this commonwealth, inspect said college, university or medical school and notify its trustees or other governing body in writing if said college, university or medical school is approved by the approving authority for the purposes of this section, or if not, what steps said college, university or medical school must take in order to gain the approval of the approving authority.

Any college, university or medical school desiring to be approved for the purposes of this section may file with the approving authority a written request for the approval of such college, university or medical school, and thereupon a hearing shall be seasonably granted by the approving authority and a written decision made by it within twenty days after the termination of such hearing and the applicant for such approval shall be notified of such decision. A written decision of the approving authority refusing to approve any college, university or medical school shall not become effective until thirty days after written notice of such decision is given to the college, university or medical school seeking such approval. Every such college, university or medical school aggrieved by such refusal shall have the right to file a petition in the superior court for Suffolk county to revise or reverse the decision of the approving authority. Notice of the entry of such petition shall be given to the secretary of the board of registration in medicine and all proceedings connected therewith shall be according to rules regulating the trial of civil causes without juries. The court shall hear the case and finally determine whether or not such approval shall be granted or revised.

Upon the filing of such a petition within the aforesaid period of thirty days, then the said decision of the approving authority shall not become effective until a final decree affirming said decision is entered upon the aforesaid petition.

Sect. 3. The provisions of said section two of said chapter one hundred and twelve as existing immediately prior to January first, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, shall continue to govern as to the eligibility of any applicant for registration as a qualified physician who shall have matriculated prior to said date in any legally chartered medical school having power to confer degrees in medicine, but subject, however, to the provisions of section two of chapter one hundred and seventy-one of the acts of nineteen hundred and thirty-three.

Sect. 4. For purposes of examination and registration of applicants and of approval of medical schools, osteopathic schools recognized by the American Osteopathic Association shall have the same standing before the board of registration in medicine, and the approving authority provided for in section one, as medical schools recognized by the American Medical Association.

Sect. 5. The approving authority provided for in section one shall, within three months after the effective date of this section, publish the qualifications that said authority will require of a college, university or medical school in order that it be approved under section one.

Sect. 6. The provisions of this act providing new eligibility requirements for applicants for registration as qualified physicians shall become effective January first, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine. (Approved April 30, 1936.)

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED FOR APPROVAL OF A COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY AS
GIVING TWO YEARS OF PREMEDICAL COLLEGIATE WORK, INCLUDING
PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY AND BIOLOGY

The institution will be approved if it has already been approved by the Association of American Universities or the Regional Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in the territory in which the institution is located.

Since approval by the above noted organizations may be lacking because it has not been sought or has been refused, and since an educational institution should be judged by its objectives and its adequacy in attaining these objectives, specific requirements may present considerable variation. The following general requirements have, however, been established:

1. The curriculum should presuppose educational qualifications required for graduation from a public high school as a condition of entrance to the institution.

2. The instruction should be at the collegiate level generally required by institutions giving similar curricula in the regional group.

3. Since the teacher is the heart of an educational institution, the competence of the faculty, the organization of the faculty, the working conditions for the faculty and the quality of the instruction will receive special attention.

4. The physical facilities including library, must be adequate for the objectives of the institution.

5. The administrative organization and personnel should be adequate for accomplishing the objectives of the institution.

6. The institution should provide evidence of financial resources adequate for and effectively applied to the support of its educational program.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED FOR APPROVAL OF A MEDICAL SCHOOL

The minimum requirements for an approved medical school as set by the statute and by ruling of the Approving Authority under the statute are as follows:

1. The school must be legally chartered.

2. If the school confers degrees in medicine, the school must be legally empowered to confer degrees in medicine.

3. If the school confers degrees in medicine, the school must see to it that the statutory conditions are fulfilled, namely, that the candidate shall have taken a course of at least four years of not less than thirty-two weeks in each year before the degree is conferred.

4. If the power of the school to confer degrees is restricted under the charter, the degrees conferred must be under the restriction of the charter.

5. The school must restrict admission of candidates to those who have had at least two years of pre-medical work in an approved college, including courses in physics, chemistry and biology.

6. A candidate seeking admission to an approved school, after attendance in a non-approved school, must receive specific approval from the Authority both as to admission and status after admission.

7. A candidate admitted to advanced standing must spend at least one year in the school, completing the regular fourth or last year course of study, if the four-year course is given, or the year next preceding the year of internship, if internship is required for graduation, before the degree is conferred. Before admission to such fourth year, the candidate seeking admission to advanced standing must fulfill all the conditions required of candidates for admission to the fourth year who have taken the uninterrupted course.

8. The administration of the school must be under the supervision and control of a dean or other administrative officer who is familiar with contemporary medical education, its standards and procedures and who has authority adequate for the proper performance of his duties.

9. The school must provide adequate preclinical courses in anatomy (including histology and embryology), physiology (including biochemistry and

pharmacology) and pathology (including bacteriology and immunology). Average courses for these groups are approximately as follows: anatomy group 15 per cent of the whole medical course; physiology group 15 per cent; pathology group 15 per cent. The whole medical course should cover approximately four thousand (4,000) hours.

10. For the preclinical courses there should be no less than nine full-time teachers of professorial rank; for anatomy group, three; physiology group, three; pathology group, three. There must be adequate full-time or part-time assistants, and technicians. This estimate is on the basis of fifty students in each class.

11. In order that a teacher may be regarded as adequate for a full-time professorship (professor, associate professor, assistant professor) he must (1) have had adequate opportunity to become familiar with his subject; (2) have had adequate experience as a teacher of his subject; and (3) have attained such a position in his profession that he is recognized by his fellow workers in his specialty as competent.

12. The laboratories for each preclinical subject must be adequate with ample desk room for work, and locker room for supplies and equipment.

13. Each department must have equipment adequate for its needs, for demonstration purposes as well as for routine work with students, for research by members of the faculty, and there must be sufficient number of rooms for meetings of whole classes for lectures or demonstrations with accessory apparatus for these purposes.

14. There must be an adequate working library for the school, with books of reference and magazine files, and tables or desks for work, under the charge of a competent librarian.

15. There must be adequate clinical material available for teaching purposes, for all branches of medicine, with especial emphasis on medicine, surgery and obstetrics.

16. The records of the school must be adequate to show the actual condition of the school, and the status of each student, including his pre-medical record.

17. The financial statement of the school must be so presented as to show whether the school is or is not actually conducted in accordance with its character as a non-commercial institution.

Attention should be called again to a change which was made in the statute in 1933, namely, in making acceptable as in part meeting the requirements for examinations, education in a medical school duly chartered but not empowered to confer degrees in medicine. It is not likely that such a school will seriously undertake medical education, and if established is likely to prove ephemeral because the price that it would have to pay for some sort of affiliation with a degree conferring institutions is likely to eat up any profit of operation, yet one individual is known to possess control of charters in three states and is reported to be making preparations to open a medical school under one of these charters. That the statute should explicitly make acceptable such a travesty on medical education as such a school will, of necessity be, indicates another inadequacy of the law of the Commonwealth.

In the past year, one candidate was admitted to examination who presented credit for one year of attendance in one of the three possible schools just noted above. There never has been submitted to the Board any evidence that this candidate was actually receiving medical education during that year, but the statute requires no evidence on this point: the school must be legally chartered; the candidate must merely live through thirty-two weeks of each school year enrolled as a student. The papers of this candidate have not yet been completed so a final disposition of the case has not been made.

The problem of dealing with violations of the medical practice act needs more attention than has been given in the past, and a more nearly adequate solution must be reached if violators are to be dealt with appropriately. The statute provides in Chapter 112, Section 5 of the General Laws (Tercentenary Edition) under the caption of "Investigation of Complaints": "The board

shall investigate all complaints of the violation of any provision of sections two to twenty-three inclusive or of section sixty-five so far as it relates to medicine or chiropody and report the same to the proper prosecuting officers."

The difficulty that arises under the present administrative procedure is in connection with the investigation of alleged violations. For this purpose there has been assigned an investigator from the Department of Public Safety, who is assigned also to two other Boards, and on occasion has been assigned to the investigation of matters not lying in the province of any of the Boards. The problem is apparently only one of providing increase in the personnel and for this an appropriation is urgently needed.

Two provisions of a medical practice act which are of great assistance in facilitating enforcement and which are incorporated in the statutes of a number of other states but are not in the Massachusetts law, are (a) a definition of the practice of medicine, and (b) a complete, up-to-date and easily available list of all persons registered by the Board.

It is to the second of these provisions that the Board directs attention again this year. The up-to-date list is made possible by annual registration of all physicians. The list is made available by furnishing a copy to each registrant and by distributing copies widely, for example, to the law-enforcing agencies in the state, to all town clerks, all boards of health, all hospitals, and all licensed drug stores. The states in which annual registration has been adopted have found it of great assistance in diminishing if not eliminating unregistered practitioners. Massachusetts is undoubtedly now suffering from the influx of unregistered practitioners from New York. When annual registration became effective there, one thousand such individuals left that state in the first year. How many came to Massachusetts no one knows. The procedure can be made simple and not burdensome to the physicians.

The second bill providing for annual registration of physicians was opposed by the Massachusetts Medical Society and was rejected by the Committee of the Legislature before whom a hearing was given. Since the conditions in the practice of medicine in the Commonwealth are essentially unchanged from what they were a year ago, the Board repeats its recommendations on this subject and introduces a bill which is substantially the same as that of last year. The new bill, however, reduces the fee from two dollars to one dollar, and characterizes more specifically the identifying information sought regarding the registrant.

The Board still thinks that the two dollar fee would be necessary to carry out properly all that is involved in the publishing of the list of qualified physicians and then checking up unlicensed persons, but a beginning can be made with the one dollar fee and a demonstration given of the value of the procedure.

RECOMMENDATION

ANNUAL REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF THE LIST THEREOF

The statute now provides for the registration of qualified physicians and the keeping of a list of such registered persons, which is open to public inspection in the office of the Secretary of State. In practice the information contained in the list is given out at the office of the Board as a matter of convenience to inquirers. No provision is made by the statute for keeping the list up to date, and the Board therefore knows nothing about a physician after registration, except the town in which he records his certificate (statutory), unless complaint is made to the Board, or by chance his death is reported. He may have changed his place of residence and even left the State, or he may have died.

The Board therefore does not know who is actually practicing medicine in Massachusetts, and it is impossible for the law-enforcing body to restrict practice to registered persons. The result is that there are probably a thousand unlicensed practitioners in the State, and it may well be that a considerable number are practicing under licenses of deceased physicians.

The providing of an accurate, complete and up-to-date list, made easily available by wide distribution throughout the State will go far to eliminate unregistered practitioners of medicine from Massachusetts. Such a list is impossible without annual registration, and the Board therefore recommends that annual registration of physicians and annual publication of the list thereof be required by statute.

An Act Providing for the Annual Registration of Physicians and the Annual Publication of the List of Physicians Duly Registered

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:

Chapter one hundred and twelve of the General Laws, as appearing in the Tercentenary Edition thereof, is hereby amended by inserting after section four the two following new sections:—

Section 4A. Every person registered by the board as a qualified physician, who is engaged in the practice of medicine within the commonwealth, shall annually in December renew his registration for the ensuing calendar year by payment of one dollar to the board and recording with the board his name, his registration number, his professional address, and such other identifying information concerning his medical education as the board may require, together with the field of his practice, including the special system of treatment employed, if any, on blanks furnished by the board at the request of the physician and signed by him under the penalties of perjury; and thereupon the board shall issue to him a certificate showing that he is entitled to continue in the practice of medicine for the period covered by said renewal. Whoever, being duly registered under section two or corresponding sections of earlier laws, practices or attempts to practice medicine without complying with the requirements of this section, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars.

Section 4B. On the first day of March of each year, the Board shall publish a list of the physicians who, in compliance with the provisions of section two or section four A, as the case may be, are authorized by the board to engage in the practice of medicine in the commonwealth during the current calendar year, giving the name of each registrant, his registration number, his professional address, and such other identifying information as is specified in section four A, and shall send to each registrant a copy thereof.

The Board has been in actual session fifteen days; has conducted twenty-one hearings; revoked three certificates of registration; suspended one and restored five. Three hearings were continued; two of which were taken up and disposed of at later meetings. One case was dismissed; no action was taken in one case; four cases were placed on file and four on probation. The petition of one physician for the restoration of his certificate of registration was not granted. The time given by the individual members of the Board in rating examination books is not included in the fifteen days devoted to Board meetings. Seventy-three complaints were made to the Board during the year. Eleven of these complaints came up for hearing before the full Board, twenty-eight conferences were held; after investigation, no action was taken in forty-two cases, and sixteen cases are incomplete and five were against unregistered practitioners.

By vote of the Board, the Chairman and Secretary have been empowered to hold conferences in certain instances with physicians relative to whom complaints have been made in order to ascertain if Board hearings are necessary. Conferences with twenty-eight physicians have been held. In this manner, the time of the members has been saved and financial economy for the State has been effected.

Dr. Harry L. Stevens was appointed to the Board on July 24, 1936. On August 17, 1936 Dr. Charles P. Sylvester's resignation was accepted and Dr. Royal P. Watkins was appointed to fill the unexpired term.

REGISTRATION OF CHIROPODISTS

The activities of the National Association of Chiropodists and of the two organizations of chiropodists which exist in Massachusetts emphasize the growing interest in the subject of care of the feet. The group of physicians which is perhaps most deeply interested in chiropody consists of those caring for diabetics whose lives may be threatened through neglect of what in other persons might be slight difficulties with the feet, especially slight infections.

The practice of chiropody is now controlled by statute in all but five of the United States. Extremely low statutory standards for admission to practice remain in only two states of which Massachusetts is one. Now that the law governing admission to the practice of medicine has been brought up to what may be regarded as a standard generally prevailing throughout the United States, the Board may well devote considerable attention to improving the situation in chiropody, and looks forward to making specific recommendations next year.

The Board has examined 44 applicants for registration this year, 34 of whom were registered on first examination and 2 on the second examination. Each examination has occupied two full days. The written exercises are conducted in the State House, and the practical demonstrations under the supervision of Messrs. Lelyveld and Pettingill, at the chiropody schools. Each applicant is required to provide his own equipment for the practical work and to furnish a patient upon whom to demonstrate his fitness for practice.

During the year, Drs. Knowlton, Rushmore, Sylvester and Mahony have represented the Board of Registration in Medicine, and the Messrs. Lelyveld and Pettingill the chiropodists in this work.

There were 505 chiropodists who took out annual renewal registration certificates for the year 1936.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS R. MAHONY, M. D., *Chairman*

STEPHEN RUSHMORE, M. D., *Secretary*

DANIEL J. HURLEY, M. D.

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